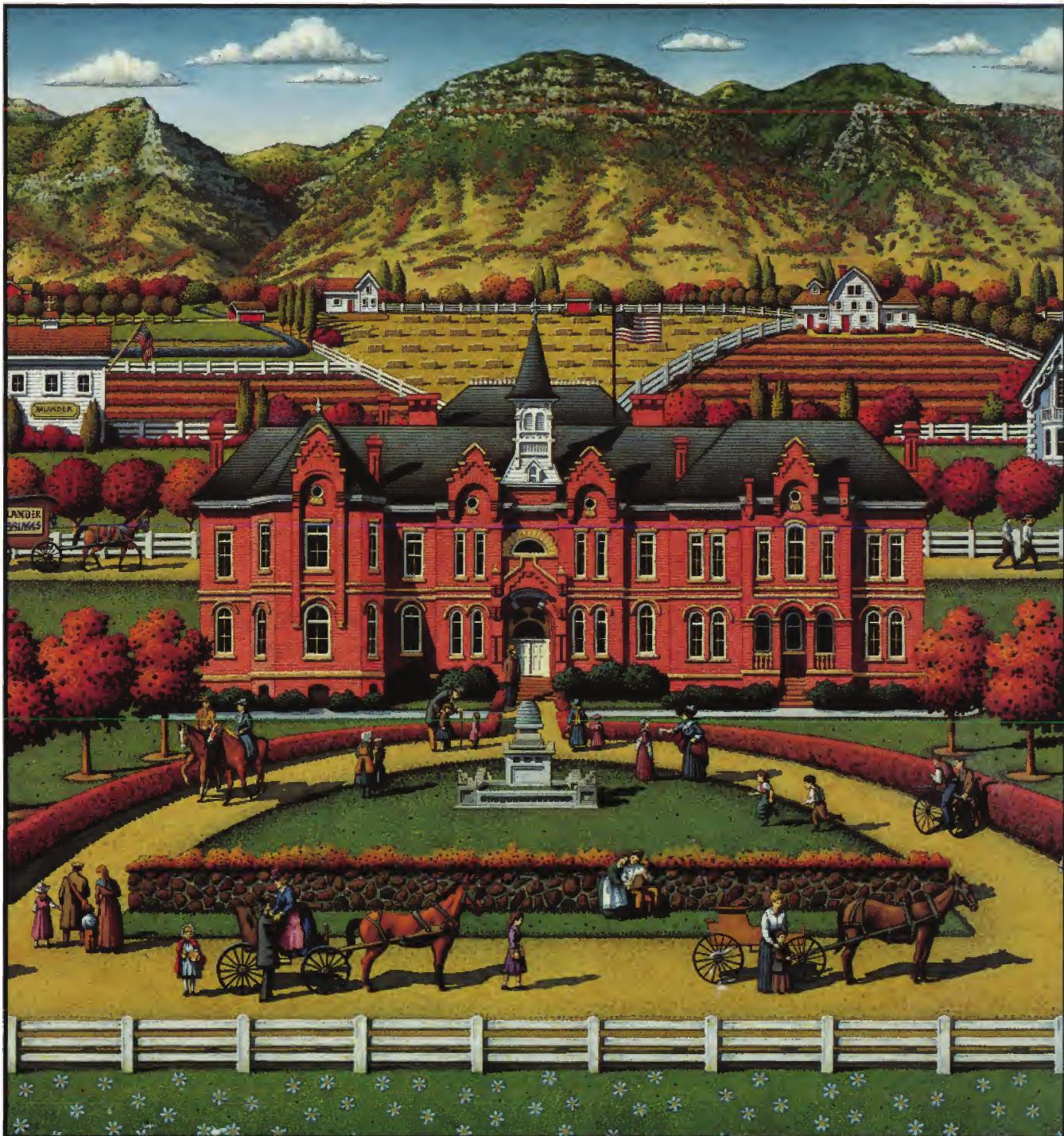


PIONEER

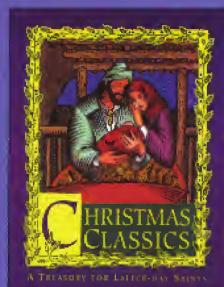
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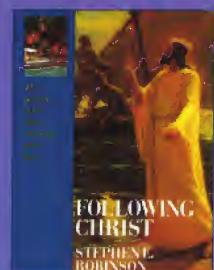
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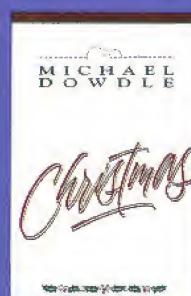
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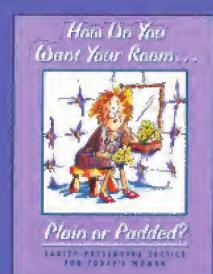
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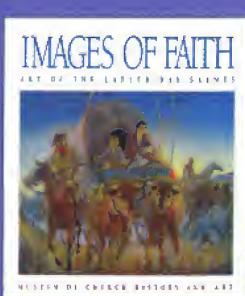
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Brigham Young Academy
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Tabernacle Choir, 1896
Courtesy University of Utah

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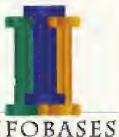
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PIONEER

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Be Grateful for Our Pioneer Legacy

by
President Vern Taylor

Pioneering did not begin with the Utah pioneers of 1847. It began with the first man on earth and will continue to the end of mortality. Indeed, every person on earth is a pioneer in some respect, with the opportunity to do great things, small things or nothing at all.

Which category do you choose for yourself?

In 1847, the pioneers chose a high goal. The liberty of religious freedom was so important to them that many people gave their lives to secure that freedom.

The struggle and sacrifice of those stalwart people must not go unnoticed. Remember to memorialize your ancestors by placing their names on plaques at the SUP National Headquarters or on monuments, where possible. More important, memorialize them in your minds and in your hearts. It was at great sacrifice that they provided this great heritage for us. Be grateful!

I am extending an invitation to all good men everywhere to join the Sons of Utah Pioneers to help us keep alive and build on the great legacy that was given to us. Any man interested may call our office for more information at (801) 484-4441.

Our goal as Sons of the Utah Pioneers is to remember the great sacrifices that were made for us and to honor those special people who provided so much for our benefit. They are great souls and their memory should be kept alive. Write down those memories in order to keep histories alive and available to the younger generations. The written history will live much longer than the oral history.

On Aug. 24-26, we enjoyed one of the best encampments I have ever attended; all of them have been very good. Our thanks to the Box Elder

Chapter for the outstanding hosting of this special time. We were all treated to programs that were superb. Thanks to Chapter President Wes Barlow, Chairman Cal Andrus, Willie Hunsaker and to every member of the committee and all who made it happen.

Our thanks also to Jay Smith for his excellent work in putting together November's Mormon History Symposium. You'll read more about this insightful event in the next issue of *Pioneer*, but for now we'll just say that the focus on the Nauvoo Exodus was fascinating. I'm already looking forward to next year's symposium! ▼

PIONEER MISSION STATEMENT

The National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers honors early pioneers for their faith in God, devotion to family, loyalty to church and country, hard work, service to others, courage in adversity, personal integrity and unyielding determination.

The Society also honors modern-day pioneers, both young and older, who exemplify these same ideals. We aim to demonstrate and teach these qualities to youth and all others whom we can influence. We hope to keep alive the ideals of true manhood and womanhood that cause ordinary people to achieve nobly.

Pioneer magazine supports the mission of the Society. It will publish the story of the Utah pioneers with high standards of professional skill and historical accuracy in an attractive and popular format. Its editorial theme is that the achievements of the Utah pioneers resulted from their faith in the gospel of Jesus Christ.



Remembering Remarkable Wendell J. Ashton



1912-1995

*n impressive and significant journalistic era ends in this issue of *Pioneer*. Wendell J. Ashton's enthusiastic portrait of San Francisco 49er quarterback Steve Young as part of his "Today's Pioneers" series represents his final published contribution to a magazine he helped to found and an organization—the Sons of Utah Pioneers—he loved.*

Wendell died in Salt Lake City Aug. 31, 1995, just two weeks after he submitted his Young story for publication.

Wendell began his life-long love affair with the power of words as a student at LDS High School, where he edited the school newspaper. It extended through his work as a reporter for the old *Salt Lake Telegram*, as editor of *The Millennial Star* in England, as vice president of Gillham Advertising Agency Inc., as managing director of the LDS Church Public Communications Department and as publisher of *The Deseret News*. A gifted writer, Wendell authored eight books and countless editorials that appeared on the back cover of *The Instructor* and *The LDS Church News*. His regular contributions to this magazine have been greatly appreciated, and will be greatly missed.

Beyond his journalistic accomplishments, however, Wendell Ashton will be remembered as a dynamic man who gave his heart and soul to good causes. As National President of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, he organized and led the 1947 centennial caravan that retraced the footsteps of Brigham Young's original 1847 pioneer company. Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce President Fred Ball said that it was Wendell's "endless energy that was responsible for bringing the Utah Jazz to Utah." And there are those who say he almost single-handedly saved the Utah Symphony from financial ruin while he served as president of the symphony board.

Wendell could be relentless in pur-

suit of a good story or a good course of action. Words like "dogged," "determined" and "bulldog" were often applied to him, as were words like "gracious," "courteous" and "eminently fair." A few years ago Wendell was honored by the Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce as "A Giant in Our City." He was also "A Giant in SUP," "A Giant in *Pioneer*" and, for those of us who knew and loved him, "A Giant in Our Hearts."

Wendell is survived by his wife, Belva, and seven children.



The

National SUP Office

has announced a new limited edition silver medallion commemorating the sesquicentennial of "The Nauvoo Exodus." Minted with a beautiful pure silver finish, the coin is part of the SUP's ongoing series of historical medallions honoring key events in LDS pioneer history. Cost of "The Nauvoo Exodus" coin is \$18 each.

Other medallions currently available through the National SUP office feature "Joseph Smith at the Hill Cumorah," "The Salt Lake Temple Centennial" and last year's commemorative medal acknowledging the 150th anniversary of the martyrdom of Joseph Smith. Cost of the medallions, some of which are available in both silver and gold-plating, ranges from \$18 to \$25. For more information on the national SUP medallions, please contact SUP Headquarters at 3301 E. 2920 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109.

The Deadline

for submissions to the SUP's new compilation of biographies of Utah's pioneer men has been extended to April 15. Florence Youngberg, who is heading up the effort for the National office,

says additional time is being added to the project to allow more families to participate.

The volume, which is being prepared as part of the SUP's observance of Utah's pioneer sesquicentennial in 1997, will focus on information about pioneer men who came to Utah between July 22, 1847 and May 10, 1869. The Daughters of Utah Pioneers is preparing a similar volume focusing on pioneer women.

Submissions should include the pioneer's name, birth date and place, death date and place, the name and date of the pioneer company in which he traveled, biographical information (including birth, marriage and death dates and places) for his spouses and children and an outline of his accomplishments, church duties, occupations, community service and talents.

Entries should be submitted

to Youngberg at SUP National Headquarters, 3301 E. 2920 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109. Because of the cost of publishing this book, a \$25 entry fee will be required for each submission. Youngberg suggests you work with your family organizations to coordinate information and defray the cost of submission. Feel free to check with her to make sure there is no duplication of efforts. She can be reached at the National Office: (801) 484-4441.



Oops!

The Summer Issue of *Pioneer* included a photograph of a man identified as Miles Romney, who designed the elegant circular staircases in the St. George Tabernacle. Unfortunately, the photograph we used was of his son, Miles Park Romney. Miles Romney, master builder, is pictured here. We regret the error.

Calendar of Events

Dec. 15

Name Memorialization Deadline

Jan. 4

Official Centennial of Utah Statehood, including statehood announcement dramatization, downtown Salt Lake City parade, inaugural re-enactment and Centennial Gala at the Delta Center

Feb. 4

Mormon Migration From Nauvoo Sesquicentennial

April 15

Deadline for Pioneer Men of Utah submissions

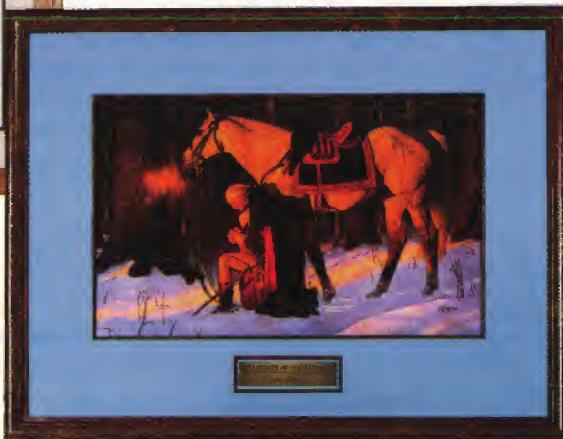


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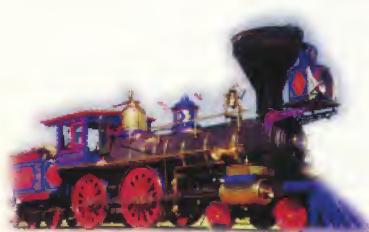
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Whistling Through Yesterday and Today in Northern Utah



by
Cal Andrus

rom the moment a wooden train whistle was blown to commence the opening dinner meeting until National President Vernon Taylor concluded the gathering with his stirring message during the closing Presidential Banquet, the 1995 National Encampment of the Sons of Utah Pioneers was a fascinating mix of yesterday and today.

Soon after arriving at Encampment Headquarters in Brigham City in mid-August, attendees were treated to a generous steak dinner while cowboy poet Curtis Christensen entertained with poems that kept everyone laughing and feeling good. That evening the group was divided, with some attending the Box Elder County Fair and Rodeo while others attended the Heritage Theater production of "Oklahoma."

After a satisfying breakfast the next morning, encampment attenders boarded buses for the Golden Spike National Monument, where copies of Jupiter and No. 119, the two locomotives that participated in the original "Wedding of the Rails" in 1869, put on a colorful show. The brightly polished locomotives were decorated with flags, and they entertained the crowd with whistle signals back and forth from one engine to the other. Al Martinez, playing the part of No. 119's engineer, Sam Bradford, told stories from the lives of the men who helped build the transcontinental railroad. During a re-enactment by the Golden Spike Association, special spikes were ceremoniously driven into the specially prepared last tie. Whistles, cheers and applause celebrated the unification of the nation by rails of steel.

Box lunches and cold sodas were enjoyed as the six buses full of Encampment attendees headed for the Thiokol Rocket Garden. Part of the way the buses followed the old railroad bed through cuts made in the rocky hills near Promontory Summit more than a century ago.

In keeping with the Encampment's "Rails to Rockets" theme, the arrival at Thiokol propelled visitors from the distant past of railroading to the dawning of the day of space travel. At Thiokol, Ed Williams and six other guides took their guests through the Rocket Garden

and explained how the hardware shown there is used in a lot of modern-day pioneering in space. Displays included Minuteman, Poseidon, Trident, Space Shuttle and other rocket systems. All visitors were given pins symbolizing Thiokol's world class quality goals.

Visits to various historic sites were next on the agenda. One tour visited Marble Peak, Hampton's Ford and the Tractor Patch. This was another whistling event, only here the whistles were on steam tractors instead of steam locomotives. The other tour visited the museum in the old Methodist Church in Corinne and various historic sites in Brigham City, including the recently restored railroad station. Here again, whistling was the order of the day, as tour participants bought all of the wooden train whistles the station had for sale.

Friday evening's dinner included entertainment from the Tenth Ward Western Singers, after which the Encampment traveled to the historic Brigham City Tabernacle. Willie Hunsaker gave a brief history of the building, and Brigham City's Symphonic Choir performed songs like "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

On Saturday morning the Encampment returned to the tabernacle, where the women enjoyed a wonderful program while the men conducted business, including national SUP elections. The Awards Luncheon was next, with awards given to outstanding SUP individuals, couples and chapters large and small.

At the President's Banquet, Richard Frary's election as National President-Elect was announced, and the Encampment was brought to a fitting conclusion by Jake Garn, former United States senator and astronaut. Sen. Garn's description of his flight on the space shuttle was so vivid, the audience felt as though they had been up there with him, sharing some of the same feelings he encountered during his experience. This was not a whistling event, but Encampment attendees gave Sen. Garn a standing ovation.

From that first whistle to the final standing ovation, it was a great Encampment. ▼

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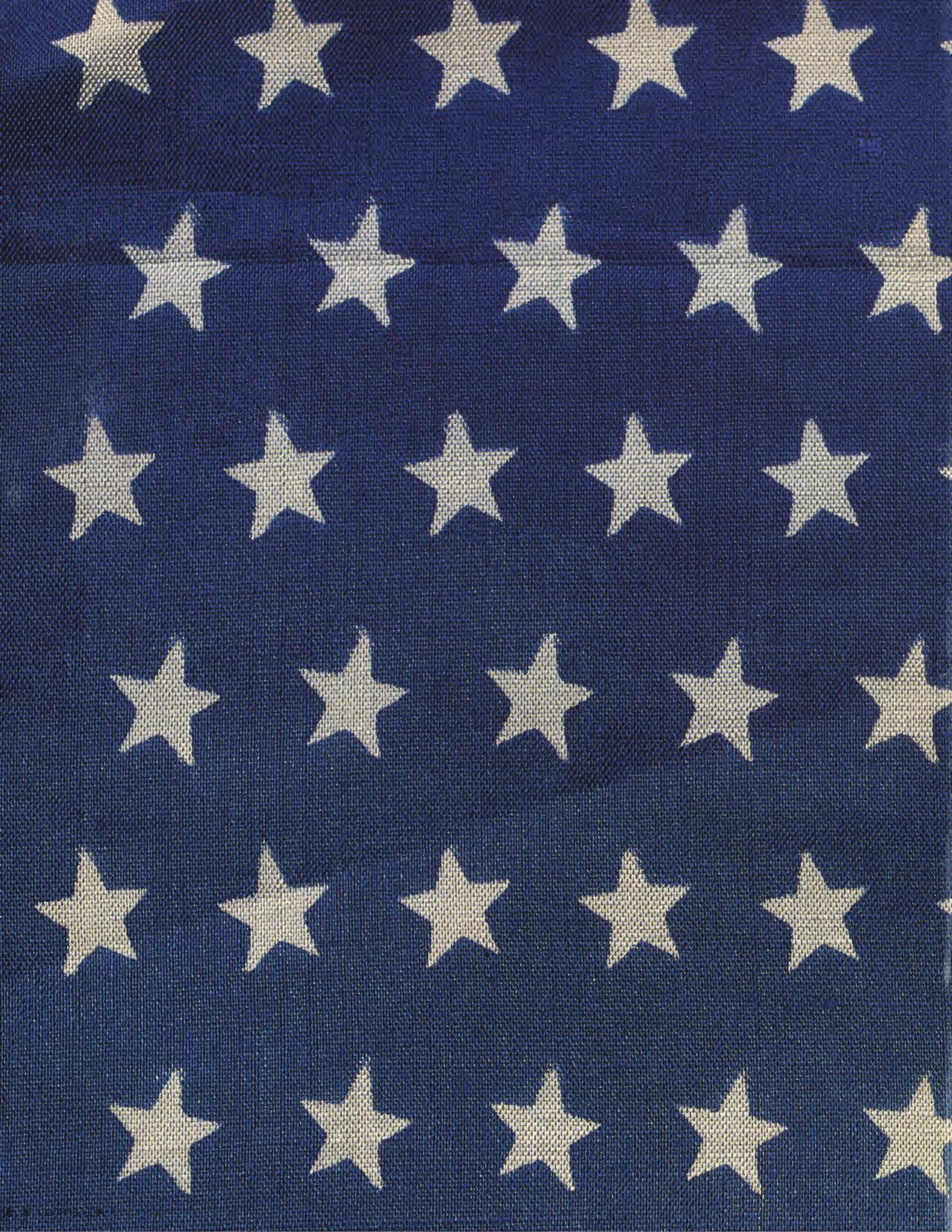


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The usual early morning stillness of Salt Lake City's Main Street was interrupted shortly after 9 a.m. on Saturday, Jan. 4, 1896. Superintendent Brown of the Western Union Telegraph Co. rushed into the street with his shotgun. According to *Deseret Evening News* coverage of the incident, the gun "belched forth in two resounding reports," sending one small boy—who probably thought a holdup or bank robbery was in progress—diving for a nearby doorway.

Celebrating

A crowd quickly gathered, and Superintendent Brown joyfully shared the significance of the gunfire: U.S. President Grover Cleveland had just issued a proclamation officially admitting the state of Utah "into the Union on an equal footing with the original states..."¹ After 47 years of struggle and sacrifice in the effort to achieve statehood, Utah was now—finally—the 45th state of the United States of America.

Utah's 47-Year Struggle

The first attempt at statehood was proposed in 1849, soon after the provisional state of Deseret was organized. A petition from local leaders was introduced into the United States Senate by Sen. Stephen A. Douglas. The petition requested of the Congress "that the state of Deseret be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the other states, or such other form of civil government as your wisdom and magnanimity may award to the people of Deseret."²

to Become a State

Another petition requesting only territorial status was signed by 2,270 citizens in April, 1849, and sent to Congress in the hands of Dr. John M. Bernhisel and Wilford Woodruff.³ On their way to Washington, Bernhisel and Woodruff stopped in Philadelphia to confer with Thomas L. Kane, a long-time friend and defender of the Latter-day Saints, who was opposed to the territorial proposal.



BY GOVERNOR MICHAEL O. LEAVITT

"You are better off without any government from the hands of Congress than with a territorial government," Kane said. "The political intrigues of government officers will be against you. You can govern yourselves better than they can govern you. I would prefer to see you withdraw the bill rather than to have a territorial government, for if you are defeated in the state government, you can fall back on it again at another session, if you have not a territorial government; but if you have, you cannot apply for a state government for a number of years.

"I insist upon it," Kane continued. "You do not want corrupt political men from Washington strutting around you, with military epaulets and dress, who will speculate out of you all they can...If you have a state governor, men may come along and say, 'I am a judge,' 'I am a colonel,' 'I am a governor,' and you can whistle and ask no odds of them. But while you have territorial government you cannot do it. And then there are always so many intrigues to make political parties among you, the first thing you know a strong political party is rising up in your midst, and against your interests."⁴

Bernhisel was persuaded by Kane not to present his petition. But within a year, Congress created a territorial government for Utah anyway, and for the next 47 years "the tragic history of Utah under territorial rule" proved Kane's warnings to be prophetic.⁵

The prevalent attitude among federal decision-makers was articulated by President Zachary Taylor, who had publicly said that the Mormons "were a pack of outlaws, and had been driven out of two states and were not fit for self-government."⁶ Taylor died a short time after making this statement. Two years later Brother Brigham revealed his contempt for the late president by saying that Taylor was "dead and damned and I cannot help it."⁷ When it was suggested that his attitude called into question his patriotism, President Young replied that he was not disloyal to the government, but he did not like some of the rascals who were running it.⁸

Such mistrust and rancor were common during the 47 years of territorial rule in Utah. It resulted in the Utah War of the late 1850s, and probably had something to do with the prevailing attitudes that led to the horrifying Mountain Meadows Massacre in 1857. When Abraham Lincoln, whom Utah's Mormon pioneers viewed as a friend, was asked after his election in 1860 what he proposed to do with the Mormons, he said he proposed to "let them alone;" that he expected to treat them like a farmer would treat a green log on a newly cleared frontier farm that

was "too heavy to move, too knotty to split and too wet to burn." He said he would "plow around it."⁹ When another attempt at statehood was made in 1861, it was rejected even though it came at a time when a war was being fought in the eastern United States to keep states from leaving the union.

During the next 30 years the federal government tightened its grip on the people of the Territory of Utah. Using the Mormon practice of plural marriage as justification, laws were enacted and administrators appointed to persecute and subjugate the territory, the LDS Church and its people. By 1890, the situation was bleak. According to historian Russell R. Rich: "With nearly 1,300 men and women having been sentenced, with all Latter-day Saints in Idaho having been disfranchised; with the church having been disincorporated and her real and personal property confiscated; with all polygamists and all women in Utah having been disfranchised; with the right of local self-government in Utah suspended (even to the privilege of operating their schools); with pressure arising for the government to disfranchise all Mormons in territories; with prospects for the future that the personal property of every Latter-day Saint might be confiscated; with the

United States Supreme Court having declared the Anti-Bigamy Law of 1862, the Idaho Test Oath, and the main parts of the Edmunds-Tucker Law as constitutional, President Wilford Woodruff (then LDS Church president) felt the time had come when it could be said that the members of the church had gone forth with all diligence to perform the commands of the Lord, and the Lord would no longer require them to practice plural marriage. He therefore approached the Lord in prayer, and received an answer that the saints were relieved of any further responsibility in this respect."¹⁰

On the day that President Woodruff issued his Manifesto discontinuing the practice of plural marriage, he recorded in his personal journal that "the United States government has taken a stand and passed laws to destroy the Latter-day Saints on the subject of polygamy, or patriarchal order of marriage; and after praying to the Lord and feeling inspired, I have issued [this] proclamation which is sustained by my counselors and the twelve apostles."¹¹

Although there were some in what was called the "Anti-Mormon Ring" in Utah who doubted the sincerity of the Manifesto, official government sentiment toward Utah began to change soon after it was enacted. On Jan. 4, 1893, U.S. President Benjamin Harrison issued a full pardon to those who had been

*A Huge flag
was raised
along the
south wall of
the Temple
and newly
elected state
government
officials were
inaugurated in
the Tabernacle.*





imprisoned through anti-cohabitation laws and who promised to obey those laws in the future. On Sept. 6, 1893, another attempt at statehood for Utah was approved by the House of Representatives. It was eventually passed by the Senate and signed by President Grover Cleveland on July 16, 1894. From March 4-May 8, 1895, a constitutional convention was held, after which public elections were held and Heber M. Wells, son of Daniel H. Wells, was elected the new state's first governor.

When news of President Cleveland's proclamation granting statehood came on Jan. 4, 1896, it spread quickly. Others joined Superintendent Brown in firing guns, ringing bells and blowing whistles. Downtown merchants immediately began decorating their shops and stores. Flags were hoisted. Red, white and blue banners were strung from nearly every building. A huge flag was raised along the south wall of the Salt Lake Temple. A 21-gun salute was fired from Capitol Hill, and a half-dozen bombs were exploded in celebration of the occasion.

And that was just the beginning of several days of celebration. A huge parade down Salt Lake City's Main Street featured a wide assortment of dignitaries. Newly elected state government officials were inaugurated during ceremonies in the Salt Lake Tabernacle. Festive balls throughout the city marked the transition from territorial government to statehood.

Today, 100 years later, the citizens of the state of Utah are once again ready to celebrate statehood. And with good reason. One hundred years of statehood is a significant milestone for Utah. It's a time to reflect on where we've been and chart a course for our future. Centennial activities will provide all Utahns a chance to celebrate the past, present and future.

To give Utah citizens and visitors a glimpse of the past, dramatic re-enactment ceremonies will replay events that occurred 100 years ago. "Superintendent Brown" will fire his historic gun shots, cannons will blast, bells will ring and whistles will blow. Utah's first governor, Heber M. Wells, will deliver a statehood inauguration speech.

On Jan. 4, Utah's best talent will be featured in a Centennial Gala, with famous entertainers who live or have lived in Utah invited to participate. The state's finest arts groups—including Utah Opera, Ballet West, Ririe Woodbury Dance Company, the Utah Symphony, Repertory Dance Theatre and others—will perform original centennial productions throughout the year (please see adjoining list for more information on planned centennial events).

Of course, Utah's centennial will be more than a once-in-a-lifetime birthday party. Lasting projects are underway to provide a lasting legacy for Utah's future. This Is The Place State Park, a showcase of Utah heritage, is undergoing major renovations and additions. Several life-size replicas of 1860-period buildings will be added to the park's Old Deseret Village, including

a barbershop, hotel, pioneer home and more. Residents in every county are working on projects to preserve history, enhance education or improve their communities during the centennial year, and to help launch Utah into its next century of statehood.

1. B.H. Roberts, *A Comprehensive History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints*, 6:337.
2. Leland Hargrave Creer, *The Founding of an Empire*, (Salt Lake City: Bookcraft, 1947), p. 320.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 320.
4. Journal of Wilford Woodruff, 26 November 1849.
5. Creer, p. 321.
6. Manuscript History of Brigham Young, 1849, pp. 74-75.
7. Manuscript History of Brigham Young, 8 September 1851, pp. 61-64.
8. Russell R. Rich, *Ensign to the Nations*, (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Publications, 1974), p. 188.
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Ways to Celebrate Utah's Centennial



1. Venture into Utah's Past: On Jan. 4, 1996, you'll get a glimpse of what Utah was like 100 years ago when you attend the statehood announcement dramatization, the downtown Salt Lake City parade and the re-enactment of Utah's inaugural ceremony. You'll see Utah's first governor, Heber M. Wells, address a crowd at the Salt Lake Tabernacle, Superintendent Brown receive the statehood announcement via telegraph and historic figures march again amidst bunting-clad streets.

2. Relish Utah Talent: Also on Jan. 4, some of Utah's best talent will perform in a special Centennial Gala at the Delta Center. Featured performers will include the Osmonds, the original Lettermen, the Jets and many others. And throughout the year you can look for special Centennial productions by the Utah Opera Company, the Utah Symphony, Repertory Dance Theatre, Ririe-Woodbury Dance Company and Ballet West.

3. Join the Wagon Train: For a real taste of the Old West, join the authentic wagon train that will be traveling from Logan to Cedar City during a month-long journey. Covered wagons, buggies and carriages will take you about 20 miles a day the old fashioned way.

4. Bat With Big Leaguers: Former major league baseball stars will be coming to Ogden for a baseball "Tournament of the Century," with youth teams from every county in the state competing for the state title. ESPN will televise the championship game.

5. Wish the Nation "Happy Holidays!" Utah will provide the 1996 National Christmas Tree in Washington, D.C. A 55-foot tree and 50 standard-sized trees will be transported to Washington in December, where they will all be adorned with decorations made by Utah artists and students.

6. Explore Utah With a Centennial Passport: The Utah Centennial Commission and Utah Travel Council invite residents and visitors to travel throughout Utah in 1996 with a free Centennial Passport. Get your passport stamped in each of Utah's 29 counties and become eligible for prizes.

7. Dance the Night Away: Many of Utah's counties will be hosting Grand Centennial Balls. The first ball will be held in the historic Territorial Capitol in Fillmore. Nineteenth Century dress is encouraged at most of the balls.

8. Choose From More Than 1,000 Activities: Each county in Utah is hosting local events during 1996. Festivals, sporting events, musical productions, exhibits and more are listed in a master calendar of events that can be obtained by calling (801) 531-1996.

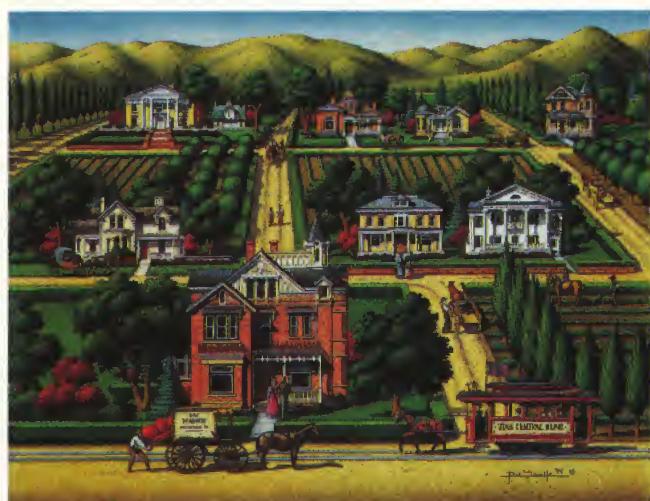


For Utah artist Eric Dowdle, painting his state's pioneer past is the most natural thing in the world.

A descendant of Willy handcart company and Cache Valley pioneer John Clark Dowdle, the 27-year-old Sandy resident has always been proud of his pioneer heritage. He recently joined the

One Artist's View of Utah's First 100 Years Centennial

Sons of Utah Pioneers as a way of drawing even closer to his ancestral roots. So when he returned to Utah a few years ago after a short stint in Boston, he took note of the impending Statehood



"Armstrong Mansion"

Centennial and saw an opportunity to join his history with his art." The Centennial has provided me with a platform to do some of the things I've always wanted to do," Dowdle said. "And it has given me an opportunity to introduce Utahns to a style of art with which they may not be familiar." • The style Dowdle is

Utah's history

referring to is called "folk art," which presents a looser interpretation of historical settings, with a flair for

is my history.

nostalgia and mood. It was introduced to him in Boston when he moved there with

There will always be

his family. "When we didn't see much folk art here," said Dowdle, "I decided to see if I could

a little Utah

carve out a unique niche for myself with the style." • And he has done precisely that. His collection

in everything I do.

of paintings honoring Utah's Statehood Centennial will be touring the state during the Centennial

Eric Dowdle

celebration. The exhibit features various perspectives of 100 years of Utah history as seen through

Dowdle's eyes. "Although I do a lot of research for my paintings, I'm not trying

for absolute authenticity here," Dowdle said. "My greatest hope is that

people will see these paintings and get a better feeling for the times and the

places. I always try to throw in an interesting bit of history for those who

see it." • For example, in one of his Centennial paintings of Salt Lake City,

observant viewers will see a woman who has a big cigar in her mouth sell-

ing watermelons. "One of the historians I interviewed told me it wasn't unusual

Vignette of "Salt Lake Temple"

to see a woman smoking a cigar in those days," Dowdle said, "so I decided to include that image in one

folk art

of the pieces." • Now that Dowdle has comple-

ed his Utah Centennial exhibit,

he is hoping to expand his aes-

thetic reach to national audiences. But even as he does so, he has no intention of leaving Utah behind.

"Utah's history is my history," he said. "There will always be a little Utah in everything I do."

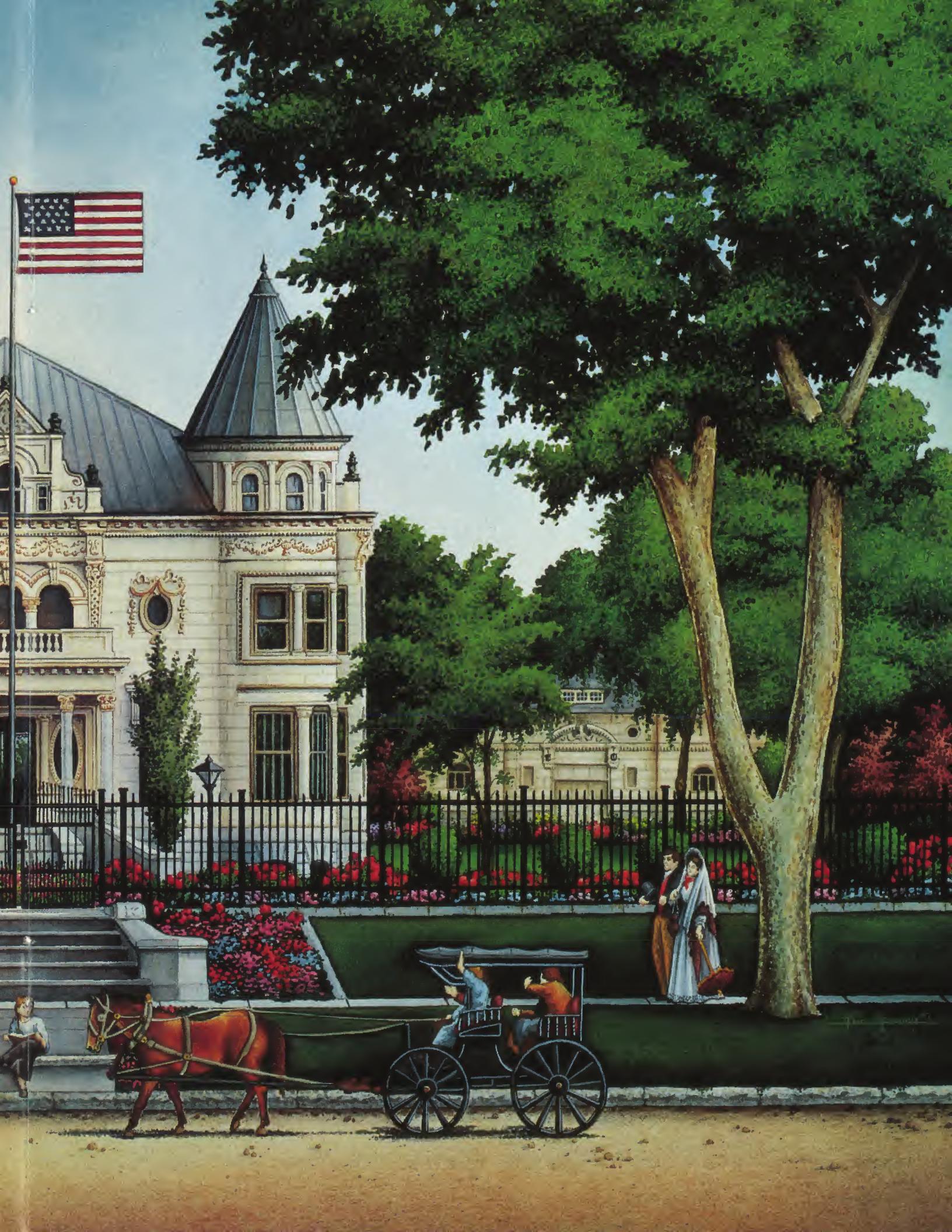


"Christmas in the Avenues"



For more information on the Centennial Art Tour or for information about reprints of any of the pieces you see on these pages, please contact Dowdle at (801) 944-7383.







Seven Years After Statehood, America Embraces Utah

In anticipation of United States President Theodore Roosevelt's May 29, 1903, visit to Salt Lake City, the May 28 edition of The Deseret Evening News printed a poem the newspaper commissioned for the event:

*Hail! honored Chieftain, welcome guest,
To Utah's fair and goodly land;
To Utah, Queen of all the West,
Redeemed from waste by "Mormon" band,
All hail! to the Chief Magistrate,
Of nation famed the wide world o'er;
Renowned this land, and O so great!
E'en as no other gone before.*

*Queen Utah's mountains are so grand,
So rugged, wild, her broad domain;
Mount Ensign here, where patriot's hand,
Unfurled the flag in Freedom's name.
From snowy crests, the sun's glad rays
Fall golden now on valley's green;
Where solitude in olden days
For ages reigned o'er all the scene.*

*The Indians hunted here and roamed
O'er barren hills and desert sand;
Where canyon streams had dashed and foamed,
Or snow and pines made mountains grand.
Here deer and lions found a cave
And buffalo in herds have dwelt.
But welcome! where the proud trees wave,
O'er plenteous homes, our Roosevelt.¹*



BY WILLIAM W. SLAUGHTER

Roosevelt's visit to Salt Lake City was just one stop on a 14,000-mile railroad tour of the United States that began in Washington, D.C., on April 1, 1903. But for Utah it was a gala event, and Salt Lake City residents were eagerly awaiting the arrival of their gregarious 44-year-old president. The day after his visit *The Salt Lake Tribune* indicated Utah's feelings toward the president: "Theodore Roosevelt, whether citizen, colonel of rough riders, governor or vice-president, has always been a favorite with the people of Utah, and, from the greeting accorded to him yesterday, it is plain that he has lost none of his popularity since he became president."²

For Roosevelt, the nation's highest office was never a burden; rather, he unabashedly loved the job, and Americans responded by loving him for his exuberance. Life-long friend Edith Wharton admiringly noted that "he was so alive at all points, and so gifted with the rare faculty of living intensely and entirely in every moment as it passed..."³ Indeed, he lived life fully, and his achievements bear proof: he graduated magna cum laude from Harvard University; he was the author of a naval history of the War of 1812 and a four-volume history of the West; he wrote biographies of Thomas Hart Benton, Governor Morris and Oliver Cromwell; he also penned 14 other volumes of history, literary criticism and natural histories, as well as numerous magazine articles; he served as New York state assemblyman, United States Civil Service commissioner, police commissioner of New York City, assistant secretary of the United States Navy, governor of New York and vice president of the United States. All of this was accomplished before he became president in 1901.

However, Roosevelt also had his critics, including Sen. Mark Hanna, who denounced him as "that damned cowboy." Yet this remark only served to endear Roosevelt to westerners, who appreciated that he took special pride in the fact that he owned and worked a ranch in South Dakota, where he had served as a deputy sheriff and president of the Little Missouri Stockmen's Association. It was from the West that Col. Roosevelt recruited many of his Rough Riders who fought with him in Cuba.

President Roosevelt appreciated the West and took its citizens seriously. Specifically relating to Utah, he was the first U.S. president who openly

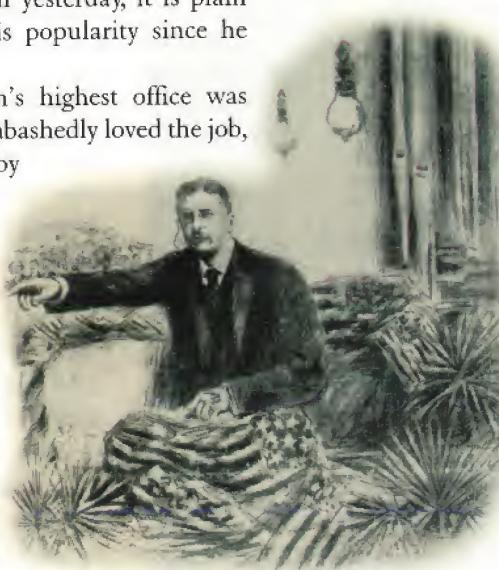
felt kindly toward the Mormons. Proof of this would come during the highly publicized 1903-1907 Senate hearings to unseat Utah senator (and Mormon apostle) Reed Smoot, who was accused of practicing polygamy. During these hearings, Roosevelt refused to stand against the senator even though the popular political winds could easily have pointed him in that direction. Instead, he subtly took Sen. Smoot's side and used his influence to assure that the Utahn was treated fairly.⁴ In later years Roosevelt would publicly declare that "the Mormon has the same right to his form of religious belief that the Jew and the Christian have to theirs; but, like the Jew and the Christian, he must not practice conduct which is in contravention of the law of the land."⁵

On May 29, 1903, Roosevelt's train arrived in Salt Lake City at 8:35 a.m. The distinguished guest and his party were taken by open carriage up South Temple, down Main Street, east on Fifth South and over to the City and County Building, where he gave a short speech to school children gathered on the west lawn.

After visiting with the children he was taken by carriage to the waiting crowds at the Salt Lake Tabernacle. As he rode through the streets of Salt Lake City, the president was cheered by some 50,000 people who greeted him "from the hundreds of windows along the same route; they roosted on fences and billboards, grew on trees."⁶ Sentiments were expressed on an assortment of homemade banners: "Utah, the Youngest State, Greets the Youngest President," "He is for the West as Well as the East," "He Knows of the Empire Beyond the Rockies" and "Hail to the Rough Rider's Hero."⁷

He arrived at the Tabernacle at 10:05, a mere five minutes behind schedule. Just moments before his arrival a ripple of excitement spread through the overflowing crowd as the First Presidency of the LDS Church (Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund and John R. Winder) took their seats. As President Theodore Roosevelt entered the building "the vast audience rose, cheered, stamped, clapped and made every manner of noise. The President acknowledged the applause with a bow and turned to meet some of the occupants of the platform...among them were President Smith and his two counselors."⁸

The interior of the Tabernacle was decorated with red, white and blue bunting, as well as an American flag draped and grouped at the front of the specially built platform. In front of the organ stood "a ten foot illuminated transparency in bright colors, representing President Roosevelt as colonel of the Rough Riders, by Dan Weggeland. It was a striking picture, with Col. Roosevelt in his khaki uniform, with a blue background, and the incan-



The Tabernacle was decorated with red, white and blue bunting, as well as an American flag draped and grouped at the front. At the front.



As he rode through the streets of Salt Lake City, the president was cheered by 50,000 people.



descent lamp from behind showing off the picture to marked advantage.”⁹

Gov. Heber M. Wells and Sen. Thomas Kearns gave introductory speeches laudatory of Utah and of the president. As Roosevelt arose to speak the congregation again erupted in cheers. He began his speech by saying, “It is indeed a pleasure to greet you today here in your beautiful city, here in this wonderful State. And of course I believe in the West. I could not be a good American if I did not.” He went on to praise the pioneers of Utah: “Your people entered in to possess the land and to leave it after them to their children and their children’s children. You did not come in...to exploit the land and then go somewhere else. You came in...to make homes...Here in this great Western country I cannot preach with too much emphasis that no real good to a community comes from the man who skins the land and gets out...And I ask all Western people, all our people from one ocean to the other, but especially the people in the arid and semi-arid region, the people of the great plains, and the people of the mountains, approach the problem of taking care of the physical resources of the country in the spirit which has made

Utah what it is.”¹⁰ This drew loud applause.

He went on to talk about the importance of caring for pastures, the need for cooperation in communities, America’s debt to veterans, the innovative use of irrigation by Mormon pioneers and the care of forests. Echoing the words of Brigham Young three decades earlier, Roosevelt admonished Utahns to “not let the mountain forests be devastated by the men who overgraze them, destroy them for the sake of three years’ use and then go somewhere else and leave so much diminished the heritage of those who remain permanently on the land.” The applause was “again tumultuous.”¹¹

After the speeches were completed, the president attended a breakfast at Sen. Kearns’ mansion on South Temple. A little after 1:30 p.m., Roosevelt and his party were on their way to Ogden via the railway.

Three preceding U.S. presidents had visited Utah. Ulysses S. Grant visited in the autumn of 1875, Rutherford B. Hayes spent two days in the territory in the fall of 1880 and Benjamin Harrison

stopped for half a day in the spring of 1891. President Grant met briefly with Brigham Young and President Hayes was greeted by John Taylor, but President Harrison did not meet with any LDS Church officials. While none of those presidents gave public addresses in the Tabernacle, Grant and Hayes did take tours of the Temple Block.

But seven years after statehood was granted, Theodore Roosevelt was the first United States president to openly embrace Salt Lake City and Utah. He lavishly praised the pioneers of Utah as well as its current citizenry. Apostle John Henry Smith noted in his diary that “President Theodore Roosevelt and Associates reached here this morning. Hundreds of men, women and children turned out to meet him. He spoke to the school children at the city Hall and to the people in the Tabernacle. He had breakfast at Senator Thomas Kearns. He left Salt Lake City about 1:30 p.m.” Then, almost as an aside, he added: “He received me with open arms as an old friend.”¹²

Which may have just as well been said of the American president’s attitude and actions toward the entire state and its residents. ▼



Theodore

Roosevelt was

the first United

States president

to openly

embrace Utah.

William W. Slaughter is the author of *Life in Zion: An Intimate Look at the Latter-day Saints* and *“Camping Out in the Yellowstone*, 1882.”

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5. Theodore Roosevelt, *Theodore Roosevelt Refutes Anti-Mormon Falsehoods*, (no publisher, 1911), 10.
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*Son
of
Brigham,*



There are two impressive statues at Utah's capitol, high on the north bench of Salt Lake City, that have special meaning to Jon Steven Young, San Francisco 49er quarterback and professional football's most valuable player last season.

Son of Massasoit

The first is Utah artist Kreig Varner's recent representation of Brigham Young as he appeared, clean-shaven, when he led the first company of Mormon pioneers into the Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847.

It is widely known that Steve Young is Brother Brigham's great-great-great grandson.



Steve Young's

Pioneer Roots Run

Deep and True

The second is a towering likeness of Massasoit, the Wampanoag chief who made a treaty with Governor John Carver of the Plymouth Colony in the spring of 1621, soon after the pilgrims landed in America.



The statue is a duplicate of Utahn Cyrus E. Dallin's (he also created the statue of Paul Revere in Boston, the Angel Moroni atop the Salt Lake Temple and the Brigham Young Monument on Salt Lake City's Main Street) original sculpture, which stands in the pilgrim burial grounds in Plymouth, Mass., as a tribute to the visionary, good-hearted Native American. It is not common knowledge that Steve Young is also a direct descendent of Massasoit.

Steve's lineage link with Massasoit comes through the genealogical line of his mother, Sherry Ann Steed Young, whose forebears intermarried with Massasoit's tribe. According to Sherry's father, A. Gorin Steed of Fruit Heights, Utah, Steve's family tree also includes David I (The Saint), King of Scotland, born in 1080.

Steve Young was born 34 years ago in Salt Lake City. His father, Logan native Le Grande Leonard Young, was a record-setting fullback for the Brigham Young University football team who eventually pursued a law degree at the University of Utah. Following graduation from law school, he was transferred to Greenwich, Conn., by his employer, Anaconda Wire and Cable Co., when Steve was 8 years old.

"My father did not want me to throw the football left-handed," Steve recalls, smiling. "He kept showing me how to throw right-handed. But I kept going back to throwing with my left hand."

And it was probably right for him to throw left. During the 1994 football season Steve achieved the highest quarterback rating in National Football League history. His 112.8 rating was better than Joe Montana's previous league record of 112.4. It was even better than the best season performance of his football hero, Roger Staubach, who had a rating of 104.8 in 1971.

Oh, and by the way—Steve does shoot a basketball right-handed, and he swings right-handed in golf. But on the tennis court he is a lefty. Just like on the football field.

Steve began "fiddling with a football" when he was 2 or 3 years old. He began playing competitively at the age of 8, shortly after his family moved to Connecticut. In those days he was a defensive end and a running back. He didn't start playing quarterback until he was in junior high.

That's 24 years of playing football, and in all that time he's never had a serious injury.

"My father did not want me to throw the football left-handed. He kept showing me how to throw right-handed."



He attributes his good health to his religious beliefs.

"I've kept the Word of Wisdom," he said, referring to the LDS Church's health code, which prohibits the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. "I've taken the Lord at His word."

Although Connecticut is the third smallest state in the United States, it is home to 25 colleges and universities, including prestigious Yale University. But Steve Young went west for his higher education to Brigham Young University, where both of his parents attended.

As a BYU Cougar, Steve set numerous national football records. In 1983, his senior year, he completed 71.3 percent of his 429 passes for 3,902 yards and 33 touchdowns. That was the highest single-season completion percentage in National Collegiate Athletic Association history to that time.

Playing under BYU's legendary coach LaVell Edwards, Steve was a consensus all-American that year. He was runner-up to Nebraska's Mike Rozier for the Heisman Trophy. He passed for more than 300 yards in each of BYU's 12 games, of which the Cougars won 11, including a victory over Missouri in the Holiday bowl.

Entering the tough world of professional football, Steve was a first-round draft pick by the Los Angeles Express of the United States Football League (USFL). During his time with the Express he became the first professional football player to rush for more than 100 yards and pass for more than 300 yards in the same game.

After his release from the Express Steve joined the National Football League's Tampa Bay Buccaneers. After starting 19 games during two seasons with the Bucs, he joined his current team, the 49ers, as a backup to NFL superstar Joe Montana.

Eventually Steve took over the starting job in San Francisco, and once again he's setting records. He is the only professional quarterback to achieve a quarterback rating of 100 or higher during each of the past four seasons. He has started 49 consecutive games, the longest current string of any NFL quarterback. He was on the all-NFL team in 1992 and 1993 and was the league's Player of the Year in 1992 and 1994. And, of course, he led the 49ers to the 1995 Super Bowl, where his team won a championship and he won Most Valuable Player honors.

No doubt about it, Steve Young is a football hero. But does he have heroes of his own?

"My real heroes are teachers," he said. "My seminary teacher in Greenwich, Geraldine Edwards, was inspiring. My high school coach, Mike Ornado, is another

hero. He was tough and fair. And at BYU, I had great respect for Joseph S. Wood, a Church history teacher. He had a lot of sensitivity."

And sensitivity is important to a man who plunges into church and community service activities as if he were powering for eight yards through the Dallas Cowboys' defensive line. Steve is involved in a wide variety of charitable causes and organizations. He participates annually in the Great American Indian Shootout, a fund-raising golf tournament for Native Americans. He gives his name and quite a bit of cash to literacy programs. He is always ready to boost Utah trade and tourism. And when I was president of the England London Mission of the LDS Church, I invited him to fly to Britain for several days to speak at mission firesides.

He came—at his own expense.

Steve was raised in a home where dogged determination, honesty, high moral values and optimism were taught. His father was nicknamed Grit; his mother has always been heavily involved in church and civic assignments, including work with the mentally disadvantaged of Greenwich. His roots run deep and true.

And that's no doubt one reason why he runs better and throws farther and more accurately on that field of green called the gridiron. ▼

"But I kept

going back

to throwing

with my

left hand,"

Steve recalls,

smiling.



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Statehood

Novelist Marilyn Brown recognized the dramatic story of Utah's statehood (seldom told because of a sometimes embarrassing disagreement between the government of the United States and the area's citizens) as the stuff great novels are made of. She begins her novel from the point of view of John Sewell, a young journalist from Boston sent to Utah as an investigative reporter, then intersperses the point of view of Libby Dalton, George Q. Cannon's lovely adopted niece, who is about to embrace the polygamous lifestyle—much to John Sewell's chagrin. With skillful combining of her penchant for careful research—

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THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF Elder Helvecio Martins

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None of this deterred Helvecio Martins from being baptized in 1972. With uncommon faith, he and his wife, Ruda, sacrificed to help build a temple they did not expect to enter, until the revelation extending the priesthood to all righteous males opened unexpected doors. To follow Elder Martins' progress in the kingdom from mission president—when he responded charitably to his first real taste of prejudice from Church members—to his call as a Seventy is to be inspired by the faith, integrity and courage of an amazing life of service to church and country.

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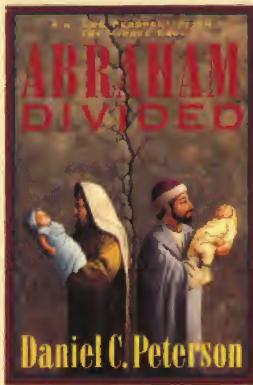
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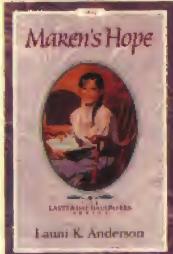
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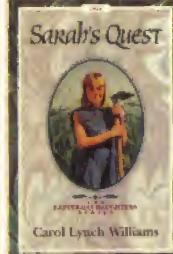
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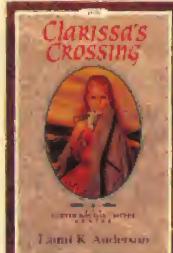


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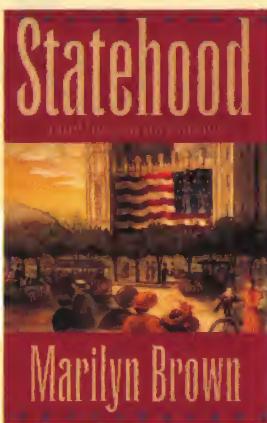
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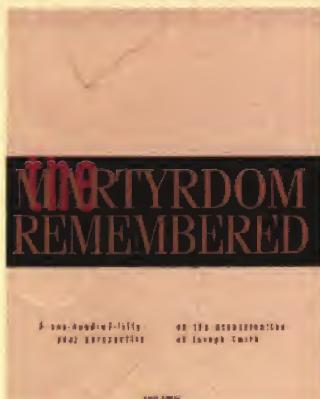
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Chapter Launches 'Monumental' Undertaking

by
Donald Rosenberg

he Settlement Canyon Chapter of the SUP is planning to do something truly "monumental:" memorialize the 80,000 Utah pioneers who crossed the plains between 1847 and 1869.

A monumental statue is being created to honor one of these courageous pioneers. "Hilda Anderson Erickson: Utah Pioneer" by sculptor Peter M. Fillerup will be erected in Grantsville, Utah, and will be unveiled in conjunction with the Pioneer Sesquicentennial celebration in 1997. Hilda was the last living Mormon pioneer.

Born Dec. 11, 1859 in Ledsjö, Sweden, Hilda crossed the plains at the age of 6, arriving in Utah in 1866. She married John A. Erickson, and they spent 12 years in Ibapah, Utah, as missionaries for the LDS Church. The Ericksons fell in love with the area and started the Last Chance Ranch 30 miles north of Ibapah.

Hilda became vital to the area as a licensed obstetrician, as well as a general practitioner, dentist, veterinarian, tailor, teacher, gardener and owner of two general stores. She also served 25 years as Relief Society president.

At the age of 106 she flew by jet to Washington, D.C., to meet the president of the United States. Like the intricate hand-made lace that became her trademark, she was a woman who wove many interests and talents into one universal theme: a lifetime of service. She died on Jan. 1, 1969 at the age of 108, the last of the Utah pioneers.

The Settlement Canyon Chapter is also offering a limited edition of the "Hilda Anderson Erickson: Utah Pioneer" statue in a 12-inch miniature for \$900. You may reserve one of these beautiful works of art by placing a 50 percent deposit, with the balance due when the piece has been completed and is ready for shipment.

Donations toward the cost of the final statue would also be appreciated. They can be sent to: Hilda Erickson Memorial, Settlement Canyon Chapter, P.O. Box 1079, Tooele, Utah 84074.

George Albert Smith Chapter:

Celebrating Pioneer Day

The oldest SUP chapter celebrated Pioneer Day this year the same way chapter members have celebrated July 24th for years: entertaining guests at Provo's Pioneer Park.

This year more than 400 visitors toured the park with its beautiful little village and interesting attractions. George Albert Smith Chapter members have focused considerable attention, time and money through the years on building this lovely place and improving and maintaining it.

Among the popular attractions at Pioneer Park is an ox shoer, which is probably the only one of its kind. This clever mechanism holds each leg of the powerful animal with chain and belting, and includes a bin of hay that will hopefully distract the animal while the shoeing is taking place.

The park also includes the area's first schoolhouse, built in approximately 1858.

This year guests enjoyed the traditional festivities, including good food and good music. For many Provo residents, no Pioneer Day is complete without a stop at Pioneer Park.

Submitted by Richard Grant Thayne

Chapter Eternal

George Z. Aposhian, 90
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wendell J. Ashton, 82
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Earl W. Bascom, 89
Victorville, Calif.

Harold W. Bell, 79,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Valoran Russell Capson, 87
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jack D. Hazen, 74
Roy, Utah.

Keith M. Hebertson, 73
St. George, Utah.

Albert Hiberd,
St. George, Utah.

Joseph G. Jeppson, 90
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Lloyd J. Neuffer, 93
Ogden, Utah.

George Raymond Poulter, 91
Ogden, Utah.

Trekking on the Heber Creeper

On May 16, 92 members of the Brigham Young Chapter enjoyed a trek to the beautiful Wasatch Valley. Upon their arrival at the Heber Valley Historic Railroad Depot, they boarded the Heber Creeper for the round trip along the Provo River and Deer Creek Reservoir. Enroute they enjoyed the vivid scenery along with some fiddle and guitar music and group singing. After the train ride they had lunch at the Lake Side Cafe on the banks of Deer Creek, with old Mount Timpanogos rising high to the west. A little cowboy poetry was enjoyed by all after a fine meal.

Before departing the valley many members visited a pioneer farm and old barn, enjoyed a ride in the rumble seat of a 1928 Model "A" Ford and walked through a historic gas station. One couple even went around the block on a bicycle built for two!

From the Brigham Young Chapter Quarterly Newsletter

Murray Chapter: Honoring Tomorrow's Pioneers Today

Two scholarships to outstanding young people were awarded at the May 25 dinner meeting of the Murray Chapter.

The scholarships were awarded to Murray High School graduates Susan Christensen and Cynthia Weed, two pioneering young students who have excelled at school and overcome many difficulties during their educational careers.

Susan received a \$1,000 scholarship to assist her as she pursues her education at a California university, while Cynthia received a \$500 scholarship to the University of Utah. It should be noted that Cynthia's award was made possible through the generous donation of funds from an anonymous individual.

Raymond E. Beckham (BY)
Dan B. Dawson (AL)
William E. Elze II (GAS)
A. LeGrand Flack (SD)
Michael R. Gillis (AL)
Conan Grames (HAR)
Wynne Hall (HAR)
A. Lloyd Graham (AL)
Loren Homer Grover (UPVAL)
Daniel F Holmes (HAR)
Arden Hutchins (AL)
Lawrence Kent (AL)
Parley Joe Livingston (AL)
Nickolas J. Mazanis II (HAR)

New Members

David Cordell Nelson (BE)
William Donald Nelson (OGPI)
Charles R. Pyne (AL)
Eldrow Reeve (HAR)
John M. Russon (CM)
Joseph S. Stewart (AL)
Eugene E. Wadlington (HAR)
Louis Arlo Williams (BE)
Marvin Williams (AL)
H. Steven Wood (HAR)

Both young women spoke during the ceremony, giving thanks to their parents, teachers and friends as well as the Murray Chapter for making these awards possible.

Taylorsville-Bennion Chapter: A Monument to a Mill

Members of the Taylorsville-Bennion Chapter gathered May 20 to dedicate a new monument commemorating the location of a pioneer-era mill.

Participating in the ceremonies were Richard Forsyth, Edgar Todd, Donald Frame and Morris Bennion.

Built by Archibald Gardner in about 1876, the mill was purchased in 1880 by Samuel, Hyrum and Samuel R. Bennion. They enlarged the mill and converted it into a roller mill in 1885.

The mill functioned until 1909, when it was destroyed by fire. Eventually an electrical power plant was built on the same location.

And now there is a handsome stone monument on the site, noting the contributions of early area millers.

National Office:

A Family History Fair

Some 300 people gathered at the SUP National Headquarters Sept. 16 for a Family History Fair that featured displays that young people and adults had prepared about their ancestors.

There were dolls, button shoes, little hats with veils and a beaded shawl to match. There were pictures of grandmas and grandpas and their parents and grandparents. There were picture and written histories, beautiful pedigree charts, some of which looked like flowers. One was even carved out of a large piece of wood. There was a very old child's doll house with furniture. There was even a quilt with a picture pedigree on it.

The Canyon Rim Family History Center also had displays so people could know how much help they could obtain there in searching for their ancestors. The event was so successful, it will be repeated next year so others can get a chance to stir their memories. The Family History Center and Library are open every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Submitted by Florence Youngberg



The Rule of Rocky Mountain Circumstance



submitted by
J. Dell Morris, East Mill Creek Chapter

n the spirit of "make do or do without," Utah pioneer George Morris records: "While stopped at Green River for 10 days, waiting for President Young's company to come up, I undertook to fix something to wear on my feet. I had become entirely barefoot, having started from Iowa with a half-worn pair of boots and traveling about 1,300 miles in them, besides wading all the streams. For the past 200 miles I had protected my feet by winding strips of buffalo hide around the old boots to keep them upon my feet. I also made moccasins of raw buffalo skin but could not make them work, for when they were wet they were so big and floppy that I couldn't keep them on my feet. When they dried they were so hard and so small that I couldn't wear them.

"I went around the camp and begged some old boot tops and scraps of harness leather. I made an awl out of a piece of wire and I happened to have a ball of shoe thread with me. I cut a limb off a cottonwood tree and got some hard bletch from a wagon wheel to wax my thread. I closed the pieces of boot tops together with seams running in all directions, for there were no pieces large enough to make either a front or back for a shoe. I then dissected my old boots to see if I could find anything usable in them. I used the insoles to form a foundation for the new shoes and that was all. I roasted a cottonwood stick and sawed a round or two off it and split it into pegs. I then sat down to construct

a pair of shoes, not according to any rule that I had ever learned before, but strictly according to the rule of a Rocky Mountain circumstance. My stock was composed of little narrow strips of corners of harness leather mixed in with pieces of old boot tops, filled full of pegs to hold them together.

"That was the way that first pair of shoes was made that I wore into the valley and they lasted me nearly a year before I could get any more."

**Bill
Bracken,**

a teamster who hauled freight in southern Utah, was working his way off Mt. Trumbull with a load of lumber. His brakes gave way going down a hill. The wagon rode up the heels of his horses, causing them to bolt and run, and this in turn caused the load to come off and scatter over the hillside.

"I never said a word," Bracken would later report of the incident, "until I had gone on to the top of the next hill. Then I got off and looked over the country and gave it the most systematic cussing it ever got."

It was not the first time (nor the last) that the Arizona strip country had ever been cussed.

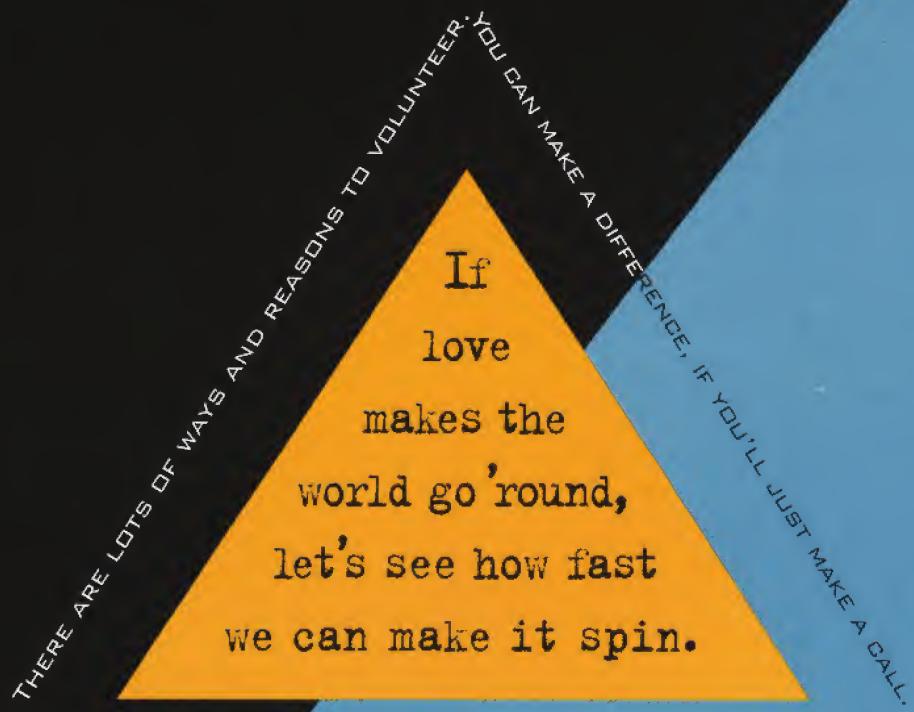
From Under Dixie Sun, p. 83

The cold winter

of 1918-1919 brought a widespread influenza epidemic to northern Utah's Cache Valley, and especially to the small town of Hyde Park. The epidemic was so bad that the 150 children enrolled in the Primary were unable to meet together between October 1918 and May 1919. Anyone attending public meetings were required to wear a face mask made out of either gauze or cheesecloth. Besides preventing exposure to germs, these masks had unexpected benefits to some. Oral L. Ballam, a teenager in Hyde Park, wrote in his autobiography that "everywhere we went in public that winter, a mask was worn. I attended the dances wearing one, both to play (in the Hyde Park band) and to dance. I couldn't always tell who I was dancing with, but the novelty of it was appealing. That was about the only time I ever danced."

Submitted by Dale Z. Kirby of Salem, Ore.

Do you have an amusing pioneer anecdote or an interesting pioneer tale that you'd like to share? We'd love to hear from you. Please send your stories to Deseret Views, c/o The National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, 3301 E. 2920 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109.



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